Lansburgh & Bro.

Headquarters for Mourning Goods for Drapery and Decorations.

Notwithstanding the fact that manufacturers' prices have advanced for these goods, we shall maintain the usual price. We have received a large consignment of black goods and can attend to orders immediately.

STIRRING NEWS OF

\$1.25 Louisine,

The goods have just arrived-they represent a deal just consummated by our silk buyer, who is now in New York. The lot comprises 100 pieces of the very finest quality Fancy Louisine Silks. The color combinations are as perfect as a loom could possibly produce, the cloth is

\$1.25 Louisine,

A TRANSPLANTED CAVE.

The Field Museum's Rare Collection

of Natural Formations.

their natural condition. Within this cave he has placed some of the rarest subter-ranean rock formations in just the posi-

tions in which he discovered them in na-

contain sufficient copper to color the de-posits. Some of the stalactites are in the shape of folded leaves, while others are conical. The folded leaf variety is very rare, while the conical variety is the usual formation.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

Strength of the Fleets of the Sever

Great Powers.

France, 28; Russia, 14; Germany, 19; Italy

Armored cruisers-England, 9; France

; Russia, II; Germany, 4; Italy, 5; United

Protected cruisers-England, 103; France 28; Russia, 3; Germany, 15; Italy, 16;

Armored coast defence vessels-Eng-land, 10: France, 14; Russia, 14; Germany, land, 10: France, 14: Japan, 4.
11: United States, 14: Japan, 4.
11: Universeted cruisers—England, 11:
France, 7: Russia, 3: Germany, 20: United

many, 29; Italy, 21; United States, 18; Japan, 7.

Armored cruisers—England, 29; France, 22; Russia, 12; Germany, 7; Italy, 6; United States, 11; Japan, 7.

Protected cruisers—England, 167; France, 15; Russia, 14; Germany, 22; Italy, 16; United States, 20; Japan, 17.

Unprotected cruisers—England, 11; France, 7; Russia, 3; Germany, 20; Italy, 6; United States, 6; Japan, 20; United States, 6; Japan, 20; United States, 18; Japan, 20; Italy, 6; United States, 19; Japan, 4.

Torpedo boats—No figures.

Destroyers—England, 113; France, 22; Russia, 26; Germany, 27; Italy, 11; United States, 20; Japan, 14

Specials vessels—England, 2; France, 1; Russia, 7; Germany, 3; Italy, 6; United States, 1; Japan, 1.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and

They are attended by pimples, boils, the litching tetter, sait rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything

else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Completed-Battleships - England,

15; United States, 7; Japan, 6.

United States, 14: Japan, 14.

States, 2; Japan, 6.

in their pristine condition.

soft and pliable, and will not crush-the wear is guaranteed. If you think of lining a new coat or relining an old one, buy the makings of a silk waist, anticipate your trimming needs, or, perhaps, an entire silk dress is wanted-in either case these silks will fill the bill. Really, if you have any silk wants' whatever for present or future use, attend this greatest of all Silk Sales and save one-half on your purchase. When you see the goods you'll also see this fact verified: That never in the history of mercantile events have such new, beautiful, and stylish Silks at the very beginning of a season been offered at less than end-ofthe season prices. There's no time to demur-early comers will show their wisdom. There's an enormous saving to be made, besides the satisfaction of getting first

choice. Remember, these Fancy Louisine Silks are retailed the country over at \$1.25. Here while they last at only SIXTY-NINE CENTS yard. ON DIS-PLAY AND SALE SILK DEPART-MENT, EIGHTH STREET ANNEX.

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420 to 426 Seventh Street.

arrange the payments to suit you-weekly

FROGAN'S Mammoth

Bet. H and I Sts.

......... Painless Extraction Free When Teeth Are .. Ordered ...

With the re-enforced suction our plates fit With the iccurately.

Gold Crowns, \$5; Porcelain, \$4; Gold Filled,
\$1.50; White Filling, 50e and up,
LADY ASSISTANT.

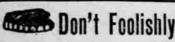
DR. PATTON, Dentist, 910 F St., N. W. Be Weekly or monthly payments

SPECIAL SALE SQUARE PIANOS. DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE,

925 Pa. Ave.

Perhaps you would like to laugh! so, you want perfect teeth. You can anything in DENTISTRY at the lowest es. Satisfaction guaranteed. Painless op-

H. H. PARCHER



VERO DENTISTS.

*HE superiority of Coke over Coal for cocking to beyond question. It kes a quicker, cleaner, and hotter fire in coal, and costs the minimum price. r Coke is clean, lowest priced.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT CO., 413 Tenth Street N. W.

FOR PREMIUM STAMPS. KING'S PALACE.

EAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA

mal Life-Possibilities of the Future-Nature Should Be Let Alone. In 1887 S. P. Langley was appointed Secectary of the Smithsonian Institute, and ithough a physicist, he was one of the

WASHINGTON'S GREAT ZOO

Great Britain Commends the Reservation at Rock Creek Park.

mitting to the unnecessary and immeasurable loss of an her sapers are animals. And as a means of heading off this loss he devised the scheme of a National Haven, where each of the species tional Haven, where each of the species threatened with extermination might have a little region of its own in which to "perpetuate its race in peace," and where it might be forever available for the student or the domesticator.

After several years of wrestling with

officialdom, he succeeded in getting the money appropriated by Congress to make such an ideal park Zoo on a tract of 167 acres that was secured along Rock Creek, near Washington. The original idea had been to provide only for those native spe-cies that were threatened with extermination; to give to each a large range of many acres of wild land in which to live, and to entirely discard the old-fashioned

ox cage menagerie idea.

But the conditions imposed by Congress required that it be made a "place of amusement and instruction for the peo-The effect of this was to hybridise the scheme to some extent. The small parks were duly instituted for the varius deer, but in the central building were

a region as large proportionately to the Great West, and the limitation of space means more management. Nevertheless. they have prospered and increased each year, which is good proof of the soundness

Curator O. C. Farrington, of the Field Columbian Museum, has opened an arti-ficial cave at the museum, showing stal-actites and other crystailine formations in of the sytem.

But the commodious park set aside for the elk is not merely a good reproduction of the native range, it is actually part of t. The neighborhood of Washington is ertainly within the ancient geographical limits of the elk species. And the appearance of the herd does not incline one to ed with many varieties of animals found look for the early extinction of cervus

To give the exhibit all its natural en-Elk, however, have never proved a diffivironments there are pools and fountains. The pools abound with blind fish, saincult species to keep. Antelope, on the other hand, have defied all efforts to keep manders and other subterranean forms of them in captivity. Not only in foreign countries, where the difference in climate life. Many bats cling to the surfaces of was probably sufficient explanation, but This is the first attempt that has ever in America as well, captive antelope have een made to reproduce cave formations invariably pined away in a short time. A novel feature of these parks is the invisible wire fencing that is exclusively Several years of diligent search were spent by Mr. Farrington and other geologists in making the collection. There are two valuable old stalagmites. One of hold the biggest buffalo but. At a short them is thought to be 1,000 years and the distance it is lost sight of, and the effect

them is thought to be 3,000 years and the other 12,000 years and the other 12,000 years and the other 12,000 years and the other them is substance are the largest in existence as far as have been discovered. Both were secured from a cave near Marengo, ind.

Careful experiments have been made consecrated for them as a haven of refthe ages of stalagmites and the rapidity with which they grow. By placing silver plates in stalagmites in caves and observresumed without the wilderness, so that one can see them seeking their food in early morning, hiding in the dense thickyear by year they have learned that y year by year they have learned that y grow at the rate of about 1-250th of inch in height each year. hese stalagmites and other crystalline mations are formed by deposits from pping cave waters. They are the re-tant growth from deposits of salt ter solutions. ets in noontide heat, and living their lives nuch as their wild ancestors did on these cery grounds less than 100 years aco. In the brook below the hill are the beav-

water solutions.

The collection which Mr. Farrington is exhibiting is gathered from all of the best known caves in the United States. Many rare specimens have been brought from Wyandot, Ind., and Dubuque, Iowa. The Ball cave at the latter city has furnished the most remarkable examples of the growth of stalactites.

One cave in Arizona has contributed odd specimens in green-thated stalactite, it is thought that the waters of this cave contain sufficient copper to color the deposits. Some of the stalactites are in the ers. Their indefatigable industry speedily resulted in two large dams and one or more houses, about which they afford dai-ly object lessons of their traditional meth-

ods.

Among the plans that the secretary has for future fulfillment is a Rocky Mountain home, which shall include a rocky cliff and numerous sheltered woody nooks, where the mountain sheep or big horn and his harmless neighbors the mountain

where the mountain sheep or big horn and his harmless neighbors the mountain hare and marmots, may dwell together and reproduce the lives they lived in the West.

Another of these enclosures is planned for the great grizzles so rapidly nearing extinction, and one on a small scale is already realized for the coons in the centre of the grounds. It comprises a huge old tree, which is the main range of above thirty well-to-do coons that live here as contentedly as though they were one thirty well-to-do coons that live here as contentedly as though they were one thousand miles away from the Capital City of the States instead of right in it.

All along the stream, Rock Creek, the various water fowl have been encouraged to seek nesting-places for themselves, and in the ponds also that have been made by damming the smaller brook every kind of native life is carefully fostered. The woods around abound in squirrels and peacecks, and at every point and in every way the park is developed to realize an oft-painted picture of teeming life—the sportsman's paradise, but in this case with the sportsman left out.

The thinking man recognizes many good reasons against the extermination of large harmless animals. First perhaps, is the aesthetic reason. Everyone—finds some pleasure in seeing the wild creatures. A large class finds a very great pleasure in it. So that the animals should be preserved for the same reason that beautrula pictures are preserved—they are a lasting source of pure pleasure to the eyes. Secondily, it is always dangerous to disturb the haiance of nature; no man can tell how great a disaster may follow if we remove a single polse in that beautrule picture as an onsequence of some man-made disturbance.

France, 7; Russia, 3; Germany, 29; United States, 6; Japan, 2.
Torpedo boats—England, 26; France, 225; Russia, 171; Germany, 140; Italy, 142; United States, 29; Japan, 28.
Destroyers—England, 29; France, 9; Russia, 10; Germany, 12; Italy, 3; United States, 2; Japan, 11.
Special ships—England, 2; France, 1; Russia, 5; Germany, 3; United States, 1; Japan, 1.
Completed and building—Battleships—England, 26; France, 2; Russia, 24; Germany, 22; Italy, 21; United States, 18; Japan, 7.
A mored cruisers—England, 29; France,

to the z ro point.

Thirdly, we do not know how much service may be rendered by the animal in question when the time comes to domes-

A study of guinca pigs taught Pasteur how to combat rables. A better knowledge of the life histories of foxes and pelicans is a revelation in the history of trimorphic epidemics. The care of monkeys has recently been shedding light on long diseases, and, in fact, was one of the proofs which originally demonstrated the infectiousness of tuberculesis.

And it is quite certain that he who will explain to us the seal's freedom from rulmonary complaints, the beaver's supariority to rheumatic disorders: the African antelopy's proofness against the stings of poisonous files, the flamingo's ladificrence to Roman malaria, and the English sparrows immunaty from influences in on the way to conferring like immunities on man—London Express. A study of guinea pigs taught Pasteur

SOCIETY, IT

The young son of the Chinese Minister, with his governess, is at the Windsor, Cape May, to stay throughout September.

tion of Big Game and Western Anl. well supported, but it has become the cus simultaneous entertainments to the poor of the city. Mr. and Mrs. 1, Shaw Safe have carried this custom a little further than anybody else. They were married on September 12, 1900, and at that time, on September 12, 1900, and at that time, when the bridal party and wedding guests and down to the wedding feast nearly 300 poor children of Newport also had a banquet. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Safe celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage by giving a dinner to some of their friends and as well a fine time to 250 of Newport's poor children. The boys and girls were taken to Island Park in special cars. They had a shore dinner, saw all the sights, and had a vaudeville show of their own as well.

deer, but in the central building were at Holy Trinity Church, which was beauother showy exotic species, in cages that differed only from the well-known types in being larger, better built, and more sensibly arranged background. The bridal

Dr. and Mrs. George B. Welch have re-turned from a two months' vacation.

The "London Sketch" gives this account of Lord Fairfax, who has a number of friends and several relatives at the National Capital: "Not the least interesting or notable of the numerous American visitors who are in this country just now is Lord Fairfax, the only citizen in the Western Republic who is at the same times a correct the Patrick." time a peer of the British realm. Albert Kirby Fairfax, who is in his thirty-first Kirby Fairfax, who is in his thirty-first year, is a son of the eleventh Baron Fairfax, and his maternal grandfather was Col. Edmund Kirby, of the United States Army. The sixth Baron Fairfax, a descendant of the famous soldier of that name in the Cromwellian era, settled in the American colonies and became the friend and patron of George Washington. The family since then has made its home in the land of its adoption. The present Lord Fairfax comes from Maryland, where, in the town of Northampton, he is engaged in business. The right of his family to the barony of Fairfax has been recognized by the House of Lords, but in his own country Lord Fairfax is unknown by any title."

angry they become. Hence hatred, riots, destruction of life, and property.

The missionaries blame the officials for not exerting themselves to protect the converts. As a matter of fact, the officials have received so many edicts to protect that they are mortally afraid of such trouble, and daily pray that they may be lucky as to have no church troubles. Evea, the best-intentioned official, however, cannot secure immunity, for ever he hears the missionary at his elbow and cannot hold the scales of justice evenly. Hence the people soffer injustice. Some blame the foreigner, but he does not acknowledge responsibility.

The ignorant rustics who enter the church do not do so because they comprehend the doctrines of Christianity, but merely as a means of protecting themselves—that is, in the event of lawsuits. But if the missionary does not take any notice of his case, why does he enter the church? It must be that there are advantages, and these are that he will be helped in some way against his enemies. The resultant hatred is not anticipated by the foreigner. The editor thinks that at first much of the trouble was due to the ignorant being suspicious that all was not right in the morals of the new faith. But now there is little of these, and the chief cause is a sense of lajustice. And unless this root of bitterness is removed, no amount of enlightenment is going to abolish these troubles.—Shanghai Mercury. Mr. George Diederick has issued invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Anna Elizabeth, and Mr. Edward Tiber-

Mr. J. W. Cross and family have re turned after a short visit to Mr. Cross' old home, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Louise Hester, daughter of Mrs. E. Addison Hester, to Mr. Herbert Lyman Biackman, of New York, the wedding to occur early in October.

The engagement of Miss Ellen B. Gassa way, of Annapolls, to Lieutenant Fisher

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Blake are the month at a cottage at Cape May. Dr. and Mrs. L. Fleet Luckett have re

turned to the city from Buck's Harbor,

The following visitors to the Pan-Ameri can Exposition from Washington are reg

istered at Buffalo hotels: Buckingham, Mrs. H. A. Risley; Gibbs, A. K. Tingle and wife; Broez-l, Martin Dodge.

Miss Mamie Burke and Mr. Clifford M Lewis, both of this city, were married Friday at the residence of Cardinal Gib-Friday at the residence of Cardinal Gib-bons in Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Louis O'Donovan, af-ter which the wedding party went to the Hotel Stafford, where supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are registered at the Stafford and will be there for several days. They will return to Washington after a brief trip northward.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Newport Potts left the city a day or two ago for an extended trip to the far West.

Miss Claire Howard is visiting Mrs John A. Barker, jr., at Sudbrook Park, near Baltimore.

Capt, James Hoban Sands, U. S. N. Mrs. Sands and the Misses Sands, who have been staying at the governor's house Naval Home, in Philadelphia, have ar-Miss Susan Plessner Pollock returned

The poor of Newport never have cause to complain of any want of generosity on the part of the wealthy villa owners. Not only are the charities of Newport

Baltimore, but who has lived in Rome for the past few years, has come for her customary visit to her old home. Misr customary visit to her old home. Miss MacTavish is the great-granddaughter of Charles Carrol of Carrollton. She generally comes to America every two years and spends most of her time near Baltimore with her sister, Miss Emily MacTavis, who is a nun at the convent at Mount de Sales, Catonsville. She has another sister in the Carmelite Order of Nuns at Rome.

Miss Marguerite Lasier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lasier, of this city, who has been living in Pueblo, Cal., for the last few years, was married in Pue-blo recently to Mr. James Herbert Fenn. chorus from "Lohengrin" was effectively rendered by Mr. Carl Bauer as the bride entered and watered by a small and picturesque river, rocky cliffs, and open grassy glades, pine-clad heights, and slopes with oak and hickory groves.

Always a favorite resort of birds and squirreis, Mr. Langley has aimed to make it a paradise of living creatures by developing and adding to all its allurements, providing nesting places and food supplies, and, above all, by guaranteeing the fullest measure of safety.

But the individual parks or paddocks are the most novel and important features. To each of the native horned ruminants the buffalo, elk, moose, deer, antivo surroundings will be reproduced as far as possible, and where the animal may perpetuate its species for the student of the future, and show us how it used to live its life in the wilds where it is native. The buffalo have more than one paddock, as the available acreage is not sufficient to enable the director to give them a region as large proportionately to the

The "London Sketch" gives this account

U. S. A., is announced. The wedding will take place October 15. Lieutenant Fisher and his bride will go at once to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Mrs. Esther M. Gregory and her son Master Frederick, have returned to the

yesterday from her summer sojourn in the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, RELIGION IN CHINA

Trouble in the Future.

It seems likely that the religious que tion in China will afford endless material question when the time comes to domesticate it.

But there is yet higher ground for objecting to the work of destruction.

Every one of the higher animals has much in common with man, every one of them is in effect a volume of facts about itself and incidentally about man.

It was by study of the common cow that Jenner icarned how to make man immune from smallpox. It was by study of the doubt, or at least claims to have found, salvation from sait claims to have found, salvation from sait rheum.

The converts get more advantage than the converts get more advantage than the converts get more advantage than

the injustices which the people suffer.

The converts get more advantage than the people, and hence the people cannot but bear them a gradge. The matter is as if the people owed the converts a debt which cannot be at all postponed, while the debt which the converts owe the people, although of immense amount, is never paid at all. Or, to change the figure, it is like a case of assault and battery. If the people assault the converts they must approprize and pay fines to the uttermost extent of the law. If the converts assault the tempte, the affair is either settled quictly or the people are put in the wrong. The people see the officials protect the converts every time, and con-

WANTED -- Experienced Salesladies for Millinery and Cloak Departments. Permanent positions and good pay.

Charge Trimm-810-812-814-75 Street = 715-Market Space =

Premium free with Purchas-

Startling 2-Day Bargains.

-Values which you will not ignore, because it would be a sheer ignoring of economy to do so, and the best part of it is that all of these are articles for Fall Wear.

Women's \$14 98 \$9.98 new fall suits

A handsome assortment of Women's Broadcloth, Venetian, and Pebble Cheviot Suits, in all the new fall shades and the newest and most fashionable effects. They have the new jackets and are handsomely finished; some are braid-trimmed, some trimmed with satin. Suits impossible to duplicate elsewhere for less than \$14.98. Special, \$5.98.

\$4 and \$5 Fall Skirts, \$2.98.

Women's Oxford and Black Dress and Walking Skirts; all-wool black and blue cheviof cloths; some trimmed new panel effect with satin; some flare and flounce effects; some with double rufle flounce. All perfect and desirable, and values worth up to \$5. Special, \$2.98.

Lot of new Fall Skirts of fine taf-feta; tucks all over; have new flounce effect. Instead of \$12, for \$7.38. \$3, \$4, and \$5 Reefers, \$1.98.

\$12 Silk Skirts, \$7.98.

Lot of \$5 Children's and Misses' Cloth Reefers in sailor collar and au-tomobile effects; all colors. Instead of \$3, \$4, and \$5, for \$1.95. \$5 Silk Waists, \$3.48.

The new and handsome taffeta silk waists for fall at a special price—the newest shades and black—some allover tucked—some button trimmed—instead of \$5, for \$3.48.

trimmed felt hats.....69c One hundred dozen women's and misses' ready-to-wear trimmed felt hats, in black, grey, castor, blue, brown, and red-assortment of shapes -all newest effects—instead of \$1, for 69c.

PLANTS NEED SLEEP.

Although insomnia is generally attrib-

in the brain, it may occur, we are told,

asserted, with some show of plausibility

that some of the London trees are suffer-

ing from that malady. We know, indeed,

that plants experience periods of repose analogous to the sleep of animals, so it is possible that, even though nerve cen-

tres are absect, they may be susceptible of overstimulation, and suffer from its consequences, Light produces the same ef-

fect on them as on animals. It calls into action processes such as respiration,

by darkness. With many plants, as the

light fails, the flowers close, the leaves tend to fold up, the leaf stalks more or

less hang down. They are evidently tak-ing a night's rest. Plants, however, there are which, like certain animals, and even

members of our own species, are noctur-nal in their habits, while others unblush-

ingly go to bed, that is to say, close their

owers, in broad daylight. We are not

transpiration, and assimilation, growth as the result. These are checked 39c soleil, 25c.

25 pieces of Corded Soleil-in all latest colorings-40 inches wide-new shades of blue, old rose, brown, tan, navy, etc.-the 3c grade elsewhere-tomorrow's price, 25c.

Satin prunelle, 69c. 30 pieces of the imported Satin Pru-nelle Cloth-most fashionable fabric for fall-in brown, blue, reseda, green, tan, and grey-sold about town at No-special price for two days, &c.

Waist flannel, 29c.

Lot of all-wool Waist Flannel in fan-cy stripes-grey, tan, oxford, green, pink, blue, and electric blue-instead of 50c, for next two days, 20c.

Paris waist cloth, 124c.

Lot of the new fleecod-back Paris Walst Cloth in variety of elegant pat-terns and colorings and dotted pat-terns in all colors; instead of 17c for 134c. 10c stair oilcloth, 5c.

All colors in Stair Ollcioths, 15 and 16 inches wide; worth 16c. 5c. 19c table oilcloth, 124c.

A large variety of patterns in Table Olicioth, 50 inches wide; worth 13c. 134c.

18c, 15c, and 124c towels, 74c. Unusual values in a lot of slightly solled Damask Towels, with colored borders and fringe; also Linen Huck Towels with colored borders; measure 4ex18 inches. Worth 124c, 15c, and some 18c, to go for 74c.

39c window shades, 25c. Lot of Opaque Window Shades-with deep fringe—the new patent roll-ers, complete ready to put up with fixtures—instead of 30c, for 25c.

Fruit-of-the Loom 7½c muslin for.....

But not more than ten yards to a buyer-sells at 19c usually. Table damask, 25c. Lot of imported table damask-60 inches wide-large assortment of patterns-39c value, for 25c.

School aprons, 25c. Lot Children's School Aprons with shoulder straps and embroidered fronts—made of check nainsook—sizes 6 to 12 years—instead of 19c, for 26c.

Trolley capes, 98c. Hand knit Trolley Capes in assort-ment of color combinations good size \$1.50 value for 98c.

75c corsets, 49c.

50 desen Straight Front Corsets in white, and drab-modeled after the more expensive shapes—lace trimmed and have double side straps—good as any 75c corset you can buy, for 49c. Domet skirts, 19c.

25 dozen Domet underskirts with col-ored borders—extra wide and full—19c instead of 29c. 1,000 wrappers, \$1.2579c and \$1.50 values.....

Just in-1,0% Wrappers in dark pat-terns-black, red, and blue effects-prettily trimmed with fancy braid-wide flourness at bottoms-pointed flag-over the shoulders, could be sold as rapidly at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Choice 79c.

1120 Connecticut Ave.,

1054 Lexington Ave.,

SCHWARTZ.

LADIES' TAILOR. IMPORTER.

I beg to announce to my esteemed patrons that I will reopen my establishment on Monday, September 16, with a full assortment of imported goods and most exquisite models for Fall wear. My brother, Mr. F. Schwartz, who has just returned from Europe, was successful in securing models of Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, and

others for our establishments in Washington and New York City, ar-

rangements having been made whereby they are to inform us of the newest cuts, styles, and trimmings that will be introduced in mid-season. I am now fully equipped with the best of skilled workmen, having secured the services of tailors formerly with Messra. Poleleme, Glasgow, and Weingarten, of New York City, and am prepared to take orders on Skirts, Coats, and Suits, ensuring prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction

as to fit, style, and workmanship. On all orders placed with me before the 1st of October a reduction of

\$10 will be made on each Suit. Thanking you for past favors, and trusting that I shall be honored with a continuance of your valued patronage, I am

Very respectfully,

WM. SCHWARTZ.

MR. M'KINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH.

1120 Connecticut Ave.

New Berlin, Ohio. On a dry goods box, four feet long, three feet wide and three feet high, President McKinley made his first political speech in the little town of New Berlin, way back in '65. The box stood in front of a house which has since burned down, fence within 100 feet of the four corners of the business centre. The man who in-troduced him to his first audience lives

nal in their habits, while others unblushingly go to bed, that is to say, close their flowers, in broad daylight. We are not aware that plants under natural conditions ever suffer from want of sleep, and undoubtedly they are very successful in accommodating themselves to circumstances. One species, for instance, belonging to the same genus as the edelweiss, may be found growing on an English moorland hardly above the sea level, and on an Alpine slope 6,000 feet high.

In the one case, the snow seldom conceals it for more than a few days in the year, in the other it is buried beneath a thick carpet for perhaps six months. On a mountain in Central Europe a species will "go to sleep" every night through the summer, while in polar regions it will crowd the business of its life into a continuous day of at least a couple of months, and apparently be as vigorous under the latter as the former conditions. Temperature, in fact, for many plants seems to be more important than the distribution of light. According to geologists, there was a time when alders, poplars, times, planes, and other forest trees flourished in Spitzenbergen, not far short of the eightieth parallel of latitude. The flora at the present time consists only of lichens, grasses, and a few herbaceous plants. Yet there is no reason to suppose that any material alteration in the earth's axis of rotation has taken place since that epoch in the tertiary era, so that the change of temperature. But the late Sir W. Siemens showed that some plants can quickly modify their habits, for by means of electricity, he kept up a continuous light in a greecenhouse, aand found that they bore flowers and fruit in a shorter time without seeming to be the worse. Still, there may be limits to a plant's powers of accommodations.

It may be able to carry on work for long spells, if it is allowed to do the same in regard to sleep; but it may break down if altogether deprived of reposs. This is not impossible, but before it is accepted the statements on which it depends must be e the meeting, that McKinley did a blamed sight better than he did, and the Judge toe pronounced him a coming politician. "I really was surprised when Judge Underhill introduced that young strip of a boy to me, saying that he had come to make a speech in place of another judge, who was unable to be present. Of course I only asked McKinley in a joke if he could make a speech. I spoke to him much as I would to a boy, but I really did have my doubts about such a young man doing justice to the occasion."

Mr. Butzer introduced him as William McKinley, of Canton. He little thought he was introducing the coming President of the United States.

McKinley arose and looked over his audience. There was not a sign of the emotion on his part which usually attends the first speech of a speaker. In stature he was not portly and strong like he is today. In fact, he wasn't even as tall.

"But," says Mr. Bitzer, "as I remember him, the same strong characteristics which have been so notable in his public life within the last few years stood out forcibly on that night."

He spoke under the glimmer of the

rain to wash them than if they grew in the country. Instead of open ground around their trucks, giving water an easy passage to their roots, they are surrounded—except for a foot or two—by impervious flagging and pavement. Their environment, in fact, is such that one often wonders how they manage to live at all. Under such conditions their constitutions might be affected by the slight at strain. Experiments should be made on the same tree to see whether leaves in shadow suffer less than those exposed to continuous light, and what effect is produced on the foliage in its earlier stages. As light is stimulating, and as plants under ordinary circumstances show a tendency to grow toward it, we might expect the buds thus exposed to burst and develop more quickly than the rest.—London Standard.

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He speke under the glimmer of the street lighted by oil lamps, for that was before the days of electric lights. His strong personality and his kindly manner were noticed by the people of New Berlin. His hearty handshake, his pleasant smile, were all there, only waiting for opportunity and strength of purpose to develop them.—St. Louis Republic.

FORTUNES IN COALDUST

Markets Found for Material Former-Dickens' "Golden Dustman" Is outdo by the Diamond Dustman, the man who makes a fortune out of the heaps of coal dust or culm which are found about the

coal mines in Pennsylvania. man who was left without occupation thought out the problem of utilizing these banks, bought up one or two, and putting of the business centre. The man who introduced him to his first audience lives in a new brick house, built within ten feet of the location of the dry goods box which supported the President on that memorable night. The benches in front of the postolice, next door, furnish a resting place for the old politicians who here gather to get their mail daily and talk over the most notable event in New Berlin's history, made notable by the achievement of the boy orator, McKinley, in succeeding years.

"Can you make a speech?" said Michael Bitzer to William McKinley when the speaker arriver from Canton ready to follow Judge Underhill upon the improvised stage. Michael Bitzer was the chairman of the meeting. He is now eighty-three years old, but he remembers the night he introduced McKinley as if it were a happening of yesterday. The someyhat unexpected remark of the chairman of the meeting to the young man who was to make his debut before a large audience rather took his breath away for a moment, but, on the assurance of Judge Underhill that Mr. Bitzer meant no offence, he regained his pleasant face, showing the kind disposition which is so characteristic of him today.

"Could he speak?" said Michael. "Well, should say he could. Everybody was simply dumfounded. For nearly an hour he talked as never a young man in Start county had talked before. I told Judge Underhill, who accompanied him, after the meeting, that McKinley did a biamed sight better than he did, and the Judge Underhill, who accompanied him, after the meeting, that McKinley did a biamed sight better than he did, and the Judge Underhill, who accompanied him, after the meeting, that McKinley did a biamed sight better than he did, and the Judge Underhill, who accompanied him, after the meeting, that McKinley did a biamed sight better than he did, and the Judge Underhill uttraduced that vanns strip of a farthracite coal, and the use of it is his wits at work tried to separate their

the Lehigh district the amount of coal larger than chestnut sent to market forms only 44 per cent, while pea coal forms laper cent, "buckwheat" 174 per cent, and "rice" 2 per cent. It has been a matter of recent years where the shipment of coal less than chestnut size amounted to much, for pea coal dil not cut any considerable figure in shipments until about fifteen years ago, "buckwheat" within the last ten years, and "rice" within the last five. It is not surprising, therefore, that the domestic sizes, such as chestnut and larger, are held at what seem to be high prices.
"Barley" is the smallest prepared size

high prices.

"Barley" is the smallest prepared size of anthracite coal, and the use of it is gaining ground among steam users every day, for it is being consumed not only as a mixture with soft coal, but also in several places alone on a grate designed for this particular size of coal.—Leslie's Weekly.

